

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 27, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 89, 64

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.65
Temperature 6 a.m. 81, p.m. 87
Humidity 87, 83

2886 既七初月六年寅甲

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

四月既七十二日人英海書

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORTS.

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVILY IN BIG BATTLE.

ALLIES IN SATISFACTORY POSITION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Aug. 26, 3.45 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. St. G. Hemersley, K. C., M. P. for Woodstock, Oxford, asked if in the present crisis some form of compulsory service should not be adopted.

Mr. Asquith replied in the negative, and referred Mr. Hemersley to Earl Kitchener's statement.

French Take Back Lorraine.

(Hava Semi-official Telegram.)

Aug. 25, 4 p.m.

The French forces have taken back Lorraine on the fortified line beginning in front of Nancy. The Germans have occupied Lorraine. A big general battle has begun on the whole front, especially Belgium, between Mons and Namur, with its centre at Charleroi. The British forces are taking part in the action. The Russian victory at Gumbinnen is a real disaster for the Germans. The Russians have advanced seventy kilometres into Eastern Prussia. The German losses are enormous.

The Offensive Movement.

(Hava Semi-official Telegram.)

Aug. 26, 10.40 a.m.

Our general offensive movement in Belgium did not succeed in going through the German lines. After terrible fights, the English and French troops marched back on their defensive lines, nevertheless the situation remains good. The French troops have repulsed the Germans in Alsace.

A Two-Days' Battle.

(From Peking: Official circular from the French Government.)

Aug. 25, 5.30 p.m.

The battle in Belgium in which the English and French troops were engaged, after assuming the offensive, went on during August 23 and 24. The German losses are considerable, especially those of the German Imperial Guard. On the French side two divisions have suffered severely, but the bulk of our active forces is intact. The French Commander-in-Chief, in order to continue the fight, brought back his troops on the line of defence which he had previously chosen. They are strongly established on that line.

Belgians on Offensive.

Aug. 26, 8.20 p.m.

On the 28th, the Belgian troops advancing from Antwerp took the offensive with energy, and recaptured Malines, driving out the Germans.

All attempts of the Germans against Nancy have failed.

Germans' Heavy Losses.

It is confirmed that the Army Corps of the Prussian Guards suffered heavily, losing many men in a hand-to-hand fight with Algerian troops. Since the 24th, the Germans have not succeeded in preventing the methodical movements of the French Commander-in-Chief.

The Russians are pushing their forward march and have routed an Austrian Cavalry Division.

Austrians Wiped Out.

The Servians have wiped out the Austrians from Shabatz, and from the whole of Servian territory.

France Determined.

All in France are determined to fight to the bitter end.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Ambassadors Recalled.

Aug. 26, 3.10 a.m.

Austria has handed his passports to the Japanese ambassador and the Austrian ambassador at Tokyo has been recalled.

Military Governor in Belgium.

Aug. 26, 6.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal von der Goltz has been appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. A Civil Governor has also been appointed.

The Defence of Antwerp.

Aug. 26, 1.20 p.m.

A Belgian official despatch says the army sallied out of Antwerp and drove three German divisions yesterday back for a distance of ten miles from the neighbourhood of Malines upon the river.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

British Troops' Gallantry.

Aug. 26, 4.35 a.m.

Details of the great battle show enormous losses on both sides. The British troops and African troops inflicted severe losses on the German Imperial Guard.

All reports are unanimous in praising the admirable behaviour of the English troops, which only fell back at the express command of the Generalissimo (General Joffre) and not owing to pressure by the enemy.

The Algerian soldiers distinguished themselves by a magnificent bayonet charge, advancing three kilometres in spite of a deadly fire from mitrailleuses.

Emperor's Uncle Killed.

Aug. 26, 4.30 a.m.

It is reported on good authority that the Emperor's uncle, Prince Frederick Leopold, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard, was killed.

The Defence of Tsingtau.

Aug. 26, 5.30 p.m.

A cable has been received in New York from Tsingtau which says:

"A cypher message from the Emperor William instructing the garrison to defend the position to the utmost was read at roll-call on Friday evening, and was received stoically."

"The Germans have dynamited all tall structures which would be of assistance to the attacking fleet by giving sighting points, also the railroad bridge at the boundary of their leased territory. They have also razed Chinese villages within their territory, the inhabitants of these villages being partially compensated."

Russian Advance.

Aug. 26, 4.10 a.m.

The Russian forces continue on the offensive. The German Army on the East Prussian frontier beat a retreat by forced marches, concentrating on Koenigsberg fortress. Three divisions of Germans occupied a fortified position in the region north of Neidenburg. The Russians attacked, enveloping the left flank of the Germans, who fled, abandoning their guns.

Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Aug. 26, 4.10 a.m.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is rapidly mounting; the city of Toronto alone contributed \$297,000 in one day and expects to raise \$500,000 during the next four days.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The prize ship C. Ferdinand Lueise arrived in the harbour this afternoon.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Late Brig-Gen. C. C. C. Carr.

Brig-Gen. Camillo C. C. Carr, U. S. A., retired, who died in July 29 was a veteran of the Civil War and an old Indian fighter. Gen. Carr was born on March 3, 1842, at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va., and entered Chicago University in 1859, leaving before graduation to join the army. He served as a private in the First Cavalry from August, 1862, until November, 1863, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in that regiment, being made a first lieutenant in June, 1864. He served continuously with the Army of the Potomac during the war, and as a first lieutenant he commanded six troops of the First Cavalry in all the battles of Gen. Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign, and although wounded at Cedar Creek, he did not leave the regiment. Gen. Carr was brevetted first lieutenant May 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va., and captain September 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Winchester, Va.

He was at Huntsville, Ala., with the Eighth Cavalry in 1868, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Cavalry in October of that year. He went with the Fifth Cavalry to Porto Rico, where he commanded the greater part of the western end of the island for about seventeen months. When he was made colonel of the Fourth Cavalry in January, 1869, he joined his regiment in the Philippines, returning to this country in 1870. Shortly after his return he was given command of the post and made commandant of the

Department of the Columbia.

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School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kan. In August, 1903, he was appointed a brigadier-general, and was in command of the Department of Dakota when retired for age on March 3, 1908. Gen. Carr contributed extensively to military journals, and translated "Cavalry Outpost Duty" from the French of Gen. F. de Brack.

FRANCE'S BLACK TROOPS.

Both the French Ministry of War and the Admiralty are bent on experiments. Not so long ago we were informed that the then Minister of War contemplated drafting black Colonial troops in some of home regiments. The idea was not favourably entertained for various reasons, and was finally abandoned. We now learn that the Admiralty proposes to "sprinkle" a few black sailors in the French Navy. We are informed by La France Militaire that 100 Senegalese recruits have been drafted into the French Mediterranean fleet, and up to the present with the greatest satisfaction. If necessary, an annual contingent of 200 has been promised by the Governor of French Western Africa. In point of temperature, the South of France is the nearest approach to the African climate, consequently suitable for black blue-jackets and soldiers. The latter could not live in Paris in the winter, and as they represent the "pick" of French native troops, it would only be sacrificing them for nothing to come to Paris to stay. The only time France's black troops are seen in the French capital is on the occasion of the Fete Nationale, the 14th of July; they are specially brought over to take part in the review at Longchamps. The weather is then sufficiently summerlike to remind them of "home, sweet home." They never stay very long in any case, least harm comes to them through changes in the temperature.

Sixth Plague Case in New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 18.—The sixth case of bubonic plague was found here today. The illness of Helen Scott, aged 10 years, was diagnosed as plague, and the child was removed to the isolation hospital. Dr. W. O. Rueter, federal health service representative in charge of plague work here, said the child was stricken on Thursday.

More Chinese Raids.

Atlantic City, July 18.—Terror

was spread among several score of

Chinese residents here last

night when immigrant inspectors

raided half a dozen suspected

opium establishments and Chinese

restaurants, and arrested 11 Chi-

nese as immigration violators.

Three of the prisoners were

later discharged.

The Federal inspectors declared

that the men captured here,

together with several thousand

more whom Government men are

seeing, are believed to have

entered the country by way of

Saginaw, Mich. The Government

hopes through the local captives

to capture the heads of the

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Dr. C. L. CHOW,

DENTAL Surgeon

and Surgeon to the Royal

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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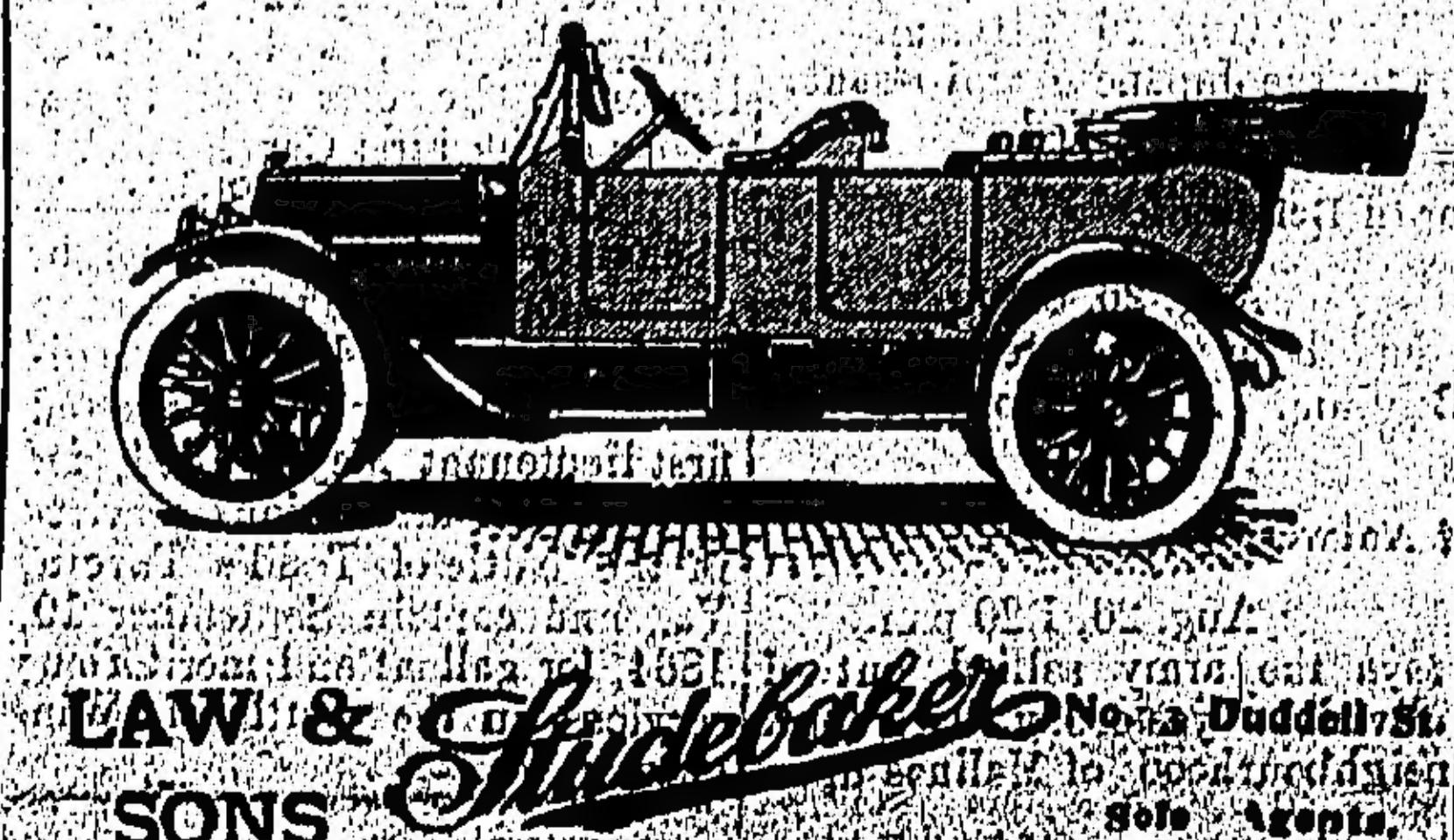
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South China Morning Post.

Can it Last Long?

A vast number of men are engaged in the war. Roughly the number may be put down at sixteen millions, a very important factor in determining that the struggle cannot be protracted one. There are some who think otherwise in the belief that the more the troops employed the longer will it take for the one side to subdue the other. There are arguments in favour of that contention, too, but we incline to the belief that the war will be a short one and that the question of food supply will play a potent factor to this end and very long. If the food supply in Germany should run short, riots would be certain to occur. It is doubtful if Germany is in any better position than the United Kingdom in respect to her ability to support herself on home-grown products and, with her shipping suspended and her foreign commerce paralysed, she is certainly in a much more precarious position than Great Britain or any of the other countries opposed to her.

China Med.

The War and China.

It is promised that if assassination is contemplated, and if the leader of the plot is arrested, whether he has achieved his purpose or not, those who give the information shall be rewarded with thousand dollars, and there are five hundred dollars offered to those who may arrest those who are privy to the plot, though they may not be of the rank of leaders. We have here but referred to two or three of the promises that the Chinese Government have promulgated with a view to discovering what is believed to be impending, but therefrom it does not seem improbable that danger is in the air, and the President and his supporters are looking out upon the near future with some considerable and serious apprehension.

We believe, however, that President Yuan and his advisers will be able to cope with any trouble that may arise. The serious aspect of the situation is due chiefly to the precautionary measures that are being taken, and these measures indicate that the Government intends to deal effectively with any incipient rebellion. As to the Army, we believe that President Yuan will retain the respect the Army undoubtedly have for him and that the soldiers will sooner trust him than those desirous of his overthrow.

Daily Press.

Railways in Kwantung.

We are glad to observe this in the British Consular Report on the Trade of Canton for the year 1913, prepared by Mr. J. W. C. Davidson, some comment is made on the delay in linking up Canton-Kowloon and the Canton-Hankow railways. Lack of capital is given as the reason for not commencing this loop. The Consul says: "This line would undoubtedly benefit both railways, and it seems a short-sighted policy to delay its construction, which is estimated to cost \$350,000 to \$400,000." It certainly does seem a short-sighted policy to delay making this connection. The Kwantung section of the Canton-Hankow railway will be about 210 miles in length, and a recently published report leads us to expect that by the end of the year trains will be running all the way from Canton to the district city of Hui-kuan (or Shu-chow). It seems that it is not proposed to continue beyond this point until the Hunan section is more advanced towards completion, as the country is sparsely inhabited between Hsiukuan and the Hunan border. As bearing upon the question of connecting up the two lines we note that since the opening of the line to Ying-Tek receipts are said to have almost doubled themselves, and there is no doubt the Consul says, that they could be still further increased at the present time but for the shortage of freight cars.

Chinese Bradshaw Company, Ltd., 12, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

GENERAL NEWS.

American Prisoner Escapes from the Siberia.
A Yokohama dispatch to the *Asahi* states that an American named R. J. Kitchener, aged 28, who is charged with a serious offence, arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant on board the Siberia from Manila under police escort. It was discovered later that the man had escaped from the room in which he was confined and disappeared. The Water Police were communicated with, and a search was immediately instituted. The prisoner was at large when the dispatch was forwarded.

Cholera Situation shows Improvement in Manila.

The cholera report for the 24 hours ending at eight o'clock yesterday morning, says the *Bulletin* of August 19, shows for Manila, one case of the disease and one death. This fatality, although taken up yesterday, occurred several days ago among the detained suspects, and was determined to be due to cholera by bacteriological examination. Two new suspects and nine new cholera carriers were also located by the authorities and taken to San Lazaro hospital for treatment.

Psychology and Teaching.
Psychology and its practical application in the teaching profession was discussed at the "Next Steps in Educational Progress" Conference at London University recently. Mr. Cyril Burt, London County Council Psychologist, said they had found out that there were no such things as clear-cut types. There was no clear-cut criminal type and no clear-cut defective type. Consequently they could not draw a line in class teaching and split the children up into bright and dull sections. They must think not of types, but of variations. They know that fair people were generally tall and imaginative. But there were many variations, and they must build up a new service of psychology by research in the school-room itself.

Climate and Crime.

It has been discovered, says the *Englishman*, that the further East one goes from India the less traces one finds of violent crime. It would be unfair, of course, to compare the criminal records of India with those of Ceylon, but for the purpose of an odious comparison Ceylon does undoubtedly stand out from other countries further East. Both Ceylon and the Straits Settlements are alike in that they each have a large alien population, but Ceylon, according to the latest reports, has more murder cases in one calendar than the Straits Settlements have in a year. An attempt, albeit an unofficial one, is being made to account for the difference but no solution has yet been found. Perhaps it may ultimately be discovered that the climate is the encouraging factor towards crime for there is a vast difference between the atmosphere of the Straits and Ceylon. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that from the Straits onward the people are most orderly—the Chinese not excepted in times of peace. The last Hongkong Sessions furnished a notable instance of the truth of this with a blank calendar.

Chinese Oversea Residents.
The attention of the Government has been drawn to the protection of the Chinese oversea merchants by a suggestion made by a certain official of the Government to the effect that the overseas merchants are always patriotic to their mother country, it is incumbent on the Government to take some measures to "work up" their patriotic feelings lest they should be induced by the rebels to support their cause. Some days ago the Government wired to the oversea merchants in the various countries, notifying them of the following facts:

(1) That the Government will adopt definite measures for the protection of their life and property.

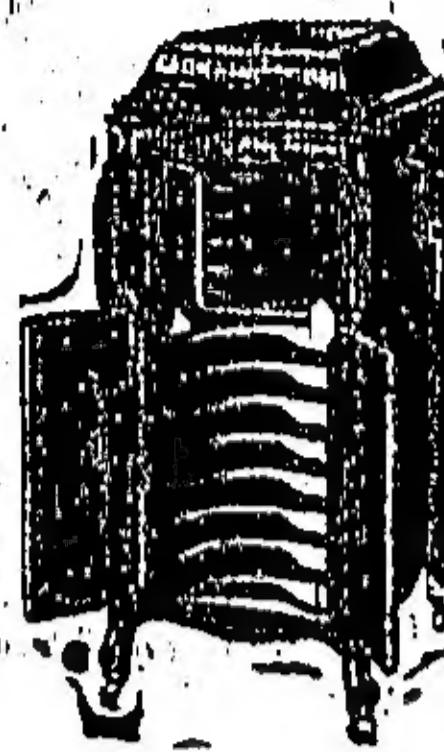
(2) That they may send back their children to be educated in the home institutions.

(3) That with the exception of those who have become citizens of other nations through naturalization, the rest of them should report the number of the members of their families to the Chinese Government.

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MOTOR SHIPS IN SERVICE.

It is customary, says the *Times*, to discount all predictions regarding the advantages which will be gained by the introduction of novelty, no matter what form it may take, and it is, therefore something of a surprise to find that in regard to one of the most important aspects of the question, the motor ship has more than fulfilled all that was anticipated from it. Whatever else may now be said against the employment of the marine oil engine for the propulsion of vessels, it cannot be averred, even by the stanchest advocate of the steamship, that there was any exaggeration in the figures which were originally given for the consumption of fuel oil for the main and auxiliary machinery. It can in fact be deduced from the results attained during the course of the past two years that the claims made were perhaps somewhat conservative, and the general statement that a motor ship consumes one-fourth of the weight of the fuel of corresponding steamship certainly did not err in favour of the motor vessel. On the basis of the average figures obtained from a number of motor vessels equipped with engines of both types, it would seem fair to say that while boats in which two-cycle engines are installed give a consumption of just over one-quarter of the weight of coal used in a similar steam vessel, those equipped with motors of the four-cycle type often use considerably less than one-fourth the weight of coal. Knowing the ratio of the weight of fuel used in steam and oil driven vessels respectively, shipowners are in a position to determine exactly what economies they may obtain by the use of motor ships instead of steam vessels, since it is easy to ascertain the average prices, for fuel oil and coal respectively, which are maintained on the various routes on which any particular vessel trades. Most of the vessels hitherto built, in which Diesel engines are installed, have been comparatively slow boats, but there does not seem any reason to suppose that with higher powers there should be relatively any decrease in economy. In fact the contrary is likely to be the case. As an actual instance of the fuel consumption of motor vessels reference may be made to the case of a boat with a dead-weight capacity of just over 9,000 tons, a machinery installation of 3,000 i.h.p., and a speed of about 11 knots. The fuel used averaged 11 to 11½ tons a day, compared with about 45 tons of coal a day with a similar steam vessel. Another motor ship with the smaller deadweight capacity of 7,000 tons, but with a higher speed of 13½ knots (the engine installation being 4,000 i.h.p.) gave a consumption of about 13½ tons of oil a day. In both these instances motors of the four-cycle type were installed, and in comparisons with two-cycle motors about 10 per cent would have to be added to the consumption given. There appears, however, to be a diminution in fuel consumption with the

newer types of two-cycle motors, and it is not unlikely that in the future the economy of the latter will approach the four-cycle type, at any rate to within about 5 per cent.

There are now at least eight entirely different types of Diesel engines installed in boats in commission in various parts of the world, and there are many others which, while being similar in general lines of construction to one of the eight types, embody modifications that render them practically a special design. Probably about 15 or 20 manufacturers are represented by the marine Diesel engines now in use, so that in all the peculiar details of construction that must be found in so many different engines, the weak points of the Diesel motor have of necessity been found out to a large extent during the past 12 or 18 months. This is undoubtedly one of the great advantages of the widespread variety of construction, and it has done much to lead towards the production of a marine oil engine that shall be in every way suitable for the requirements of ship propulsion. It is noteworthy that in many of the newer designs the builders have altered their original arrangements where they have found that their ideas were not so satisfactory as those of other manufacturers. This statement applies to many details such as the choice of material for the cylinders (cast iron now practically having replaced steel entirely), the method of supporting the cylinders, and the number of fuel pumps. The remarks just made do not, however, apply to the question of the choice of auxiliary machinery for motor vessels. Steam and electrically driven apparatus are about equally employed in existing motor ships, although probably the former has the advantage numerically in installation. The reason seems to be mainly the lower original cost of a steam plant, as compared with electrically driven auxiliaries and generating plant, but it appears that the cost of operation of the latter is much smaller than with steam. When boilers are installed oil firing is almost invariably employed, and the inefficiency of relatively small oil-burning boilers is well known. On some motor vessels electricity has shown itself well adapted for driving all the deck machinery, such as winches and windlasses, and also the necessary auxiliary pumps in the engine-room, and elsewhere. Its use will probably become more widespread, especially on the larger vessels, but now appears certain that compressed air and hydraulic drive for auxiliaries will not be employed, although when the question of the motor ship was first mooted it was fairly generally anticipated that one or both of these systems would offer marked competition to electrical and steam operation.

Three years ago if you had told anyone that a single automobile company would build more than two hundred thousand automobiles in a year that person would have thought that probably you were harmless but ought not to be allowed to run at large. But in nine months the Ford Company has done better than reach the two hundred thousand mark. It has built and sold 200,300 cars from October 1, 1913, up to July 1, 1914. In other words, an average of better than 22,500 Fords have been built and sold every month for the first nine months of the company's fiscal year. Last year's production of Fords was about one hundred and eighty-five thousand cars. This mark was passed by this year's production in the middle of May.

It is almost impossible to conceive of two hundred thousand automobiles. Only by comparison may one really grasp what this huge figure means. If all the Fords built and sold so far this year were placed in line a half-mile apart, they would reach around the world four times. Or this year's Fords could carry three armies the size of the American army engaged in the Spanish-American War. Or they could carry at one trip nearly half of all the men that fought in the Civil War. Or, looking at it from another angle, the total horse-power of the motors in these Fords, figuring twenty horsepower to a motor, is more than two-thirds the horse-power of all the developed water-power in the United States. It is sixty times greater than the power plants of the Imperator, the Louisiana, or the Mauretania, and twenty times greater than the power developed by the dam on the Mississippi at Keokuk, Ill.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE' is sure to tempt you.

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TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E.", No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

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TO BE LET.—At the Peak. An unburnished house near the Tram Station.—Apply, DENISON RAM & GIBBS.

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MEN'S WHITE GAUZE VESTS

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Sizes 36" 38" 40" 42" 44" 46" Chest

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A car that is seen on the streets and country roads as often as the FORD must be right or its very presence would kill it. Isn't this positive proof that the FORD is right when it outnumbers any other car—anywhere—three to one? Over 550,000 now in use—have you yours?

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FORD MOTOR CAR OUTPUT.

In the absence of foreign loans the Government is endeavouring to devise other means to tide over its financial embarrassment. It is said that the following measures have been under consideration of the Authorities and that they will be carried into effect as soon as the same meet with the approval of the members of the Financial Council:

1. In any event the provinces must forward the monthly remittance to the Government according to the amount fixed for each of them. Severe punishment shall be meted out to the provincial authorities in case they fail to comply with the Government's order as aforesaid.

2. To reduce the salary of officials or a certain percentage of their salary will be paid in domestic bonds instead of cash. This will apply not only to the salary of the officials of the Central Government but also to the local officials as well.

3. The redemption of the short-term internal loans, which have already fallen due, will be postponed.

4. In case the raising of the present internal loan proves unsuccessful, more loans will be projected.

NOTICE.

Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF

TABLE WATERS."

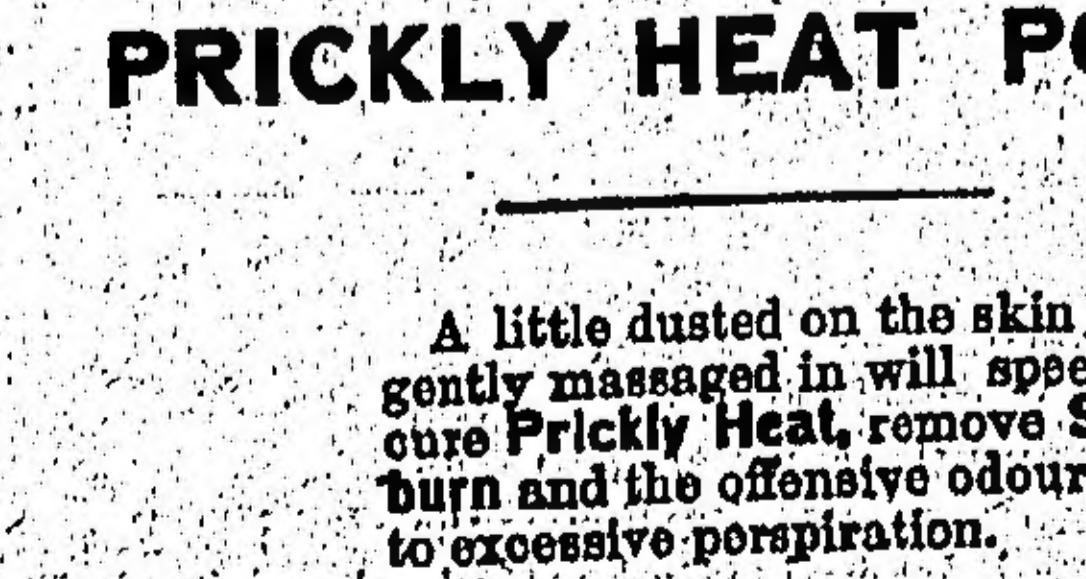
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Telephone Number 492.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged it will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

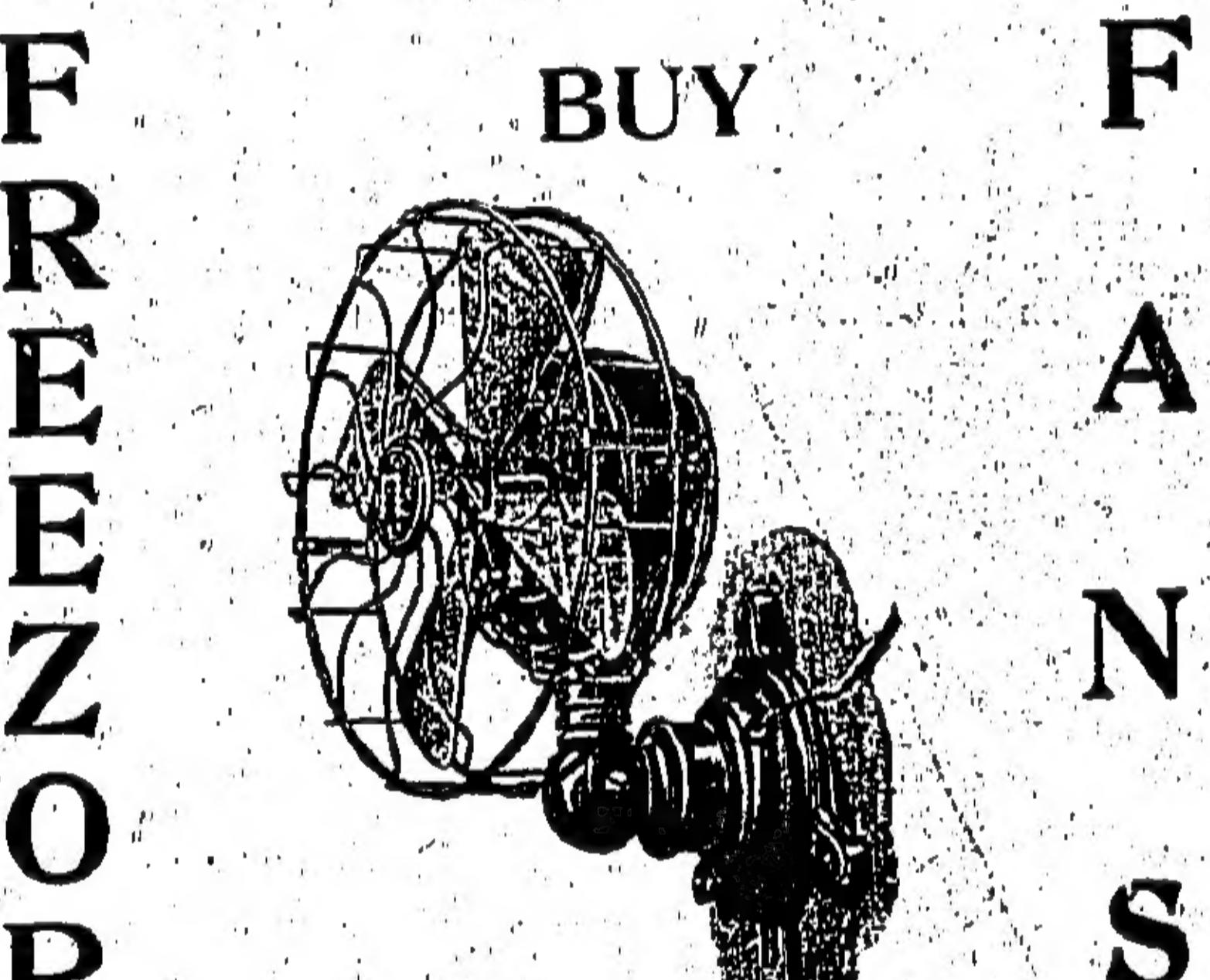
Large Tin Cents 60.

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A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged it will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, in so far as the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情報并隨真告事聞要訪探大正論言宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

THE BIG BATTLE.

The big battle, so far as it has gone, has not resulted in a decisive victory for either side. There has been heavy fighting and both the Allies and the Germans have suffered heavy losses—enormous, indeed, is the word employed in a message received to-day. With the field of operations so vast and the distribution of news so carefully guarded, it is not easy even partially to guess at what is happening and what the issue will be. The world, as Reuter said of the House of Commons, stands "in an atmosphere of tense expectancy." Until more definite information comes to hand it is best to avoid leaping at definite conclusions.

It is possible, however, to extract some little satisfaction from the messages which have come to hand. When Lord Kitchener, for instance, sends a message congratulating the troops on their splendid work and adds "we are proud of them," it is safe to assume that these troops have done, if not all that was asked of them, (and they may have done even that), at least great part of it. Lord Kitchener is not the man to offer congratulations before the event. It is true that the French and British troops have fallen back, but too much need not be made of that. They were not driven back but retired with magnificent steadiness because, we may be sure, retirement was part of that immense scheme of operations which is being carried out by the Allies. Mr. Asquith's words seem to bear this out. He informed the House of Commons that the withdrawal of the troops had been successfully accomplished, admitted that the losses had been considerable, and remarked that it was undesirable to say more at present. That may fairly be interpreted as meaning that so far the operations have gone much as expected and that ultimate success might be endangered were anything said of what is next to be attempted. The issue is still uncertain, but it is clear that up till now we have done not badly.

Meanwhile the Belgians are still not only setting up a fine defense but acting brilliantly on the offensive at times. They have rallied forth from Antwerp and driven the Germans from Malines for a matter of ten miles. Work of this kind is bound immensely to assist the Allies in carrying their operations to final success. The most assuring feature of the whole situation is that British, French and Belgian troops are all determinedly hopeful. A spirit of that kind counts for more in war than mere weight of numbers and, so long as it is maintained (which, we may safely take it, will be during the whole war) the outlook for the Allied forces is quite bright. Events may appear to move slowly, but that is inevitable where the field of operations is so enormous. Its very size will probably make a blow more crushing when it is delivered to its conclusion.

Suicides in America.

We mentioned yesterday that, according to a United States paper, suicides in that country are becoming more prevalent than ever. Our contemporary gives numbers, proportions, monthly returns etc, but makes no attempt at assigning any cause. If the Americans can give no reason for the increase of self-killing in their own country, it is very certain that Hongkong people can scarcely be expected to do so. But conjecture, within bounds, is always permissible. Most of those who ended their lives were between the ages of twenty and fifty years, generally considered the prime of life. This seems natural enough, for it is comparatively rarely that, in any country, one hears of suicide among the very young or the very old, unless it be in France. At a rough guess we should say that this tendency to end life in defiance of nature, whether in the States or in any other country, springs, where men are concerned, from the universal feverish pursuit of money. Hwang Hsin in America.

Another interesting paragraph in our General News column yesterday took the form of a San Francisco despatch which says that the Chinese consul general in that city has made application to the United States Government for the arrest of Hwang Hsin and other revolutionary leaders who have taken refuge in America. We are inclined to hope that the consul will get his way. As we have argued before, it is one thing for a civilised country to extend its protection to political refugees who are merely seeking to save themselves from a horrible death which may be quite unmerited; but entirely another, for it to give hospitality to men who have worked untold harm in their own country and who are seeking a snug asylum whence they can work more. We all know that the Chinese refugees now in Japan are constantly seeking, by correspondence, to stir up further strife in Peking, Shanghai and Canton; and it is fully conceivable that those in America flatter themselves on being able to do the same from there. With these points in view we cannot help feeling that the extradition of a few of these schemers might prove an undoubted boon to China.

Compulsory Wireless.

The matter of the compulsory installation of wireless apparatus on British vessels came forward at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons recently, when there was discussed at some length a draft agreement between shipowners and the Marconi Company which had been provisionally arranged by the Board of Trade for the supply of wireless apparatus and operators to mercantile ship.

In the discussion which ensued, the opinion was expressed that the agreement was in the nature of preferential treatment to the Marconi Company, and it is noteworthy that most of the criticism on these grounds came from Liberal members. The way was led by Mr. Holt, a member of the great shipping firm, who suggested that the provisions should not apply to any ship until the Board of Trade had made such arrangements as would enable shipowners to obtain the necessary apparatus and service at a reasonable cost, based upon the actual cost to the supplier.

The Critics.

Another Liberal member, Sir Henry Norman, regarded the suggested agreement as one of the most surprising Parliamentary documents he had ever seen, and suggested that the negotiations with the Marconi Company should be dropped and the shipowners left to look after their own interests.

Another critic stated that it was unfortunate that the Board of Trade should have entered into negotiations with only one company, seeing that there were no fewer than seven independent concerns in the country who could supply apparatus at prices lower than those the Marconi Company were charging. Despite all the arguments, however, the Bill upon which the discussion took place was ordered to be reported to the House. Following the recent association of the Government with Marconi affairs, one is not surprised that the criticism noted should have been made, and it will be interesting to see what becomes of the Bill.

Within Market Limits.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Inspector Kent, prosecuted a hawker for plying his trade within market limits at Stanton Street. The Inspector explained to his Worship that there had been a lot of going on in that locality. As a result there had been many complaints and H. E. the Governor had given orders that it should be specially attended to. A fine \$10 was imposed.

The Requiem for the late Pope.

At the Pontifical Requiem for the late Pope, yesterday, Dr. Gomes, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Headmaster of Queen's College and Director of Education, and Mr. Francisco Tse Yat, were also present. Vice Admiral Jerram, the Commodore, and Captain L. de Magalhaes Correa, were, at the last moment, prevented from being present. Several Catholic military officers were also absent.

The Yarn Market.

Messrs. Pollichwala and Kothewall write as follows:—"In the entire absence of all business in yarn, we consider it useless to issue our usual circular for the mail. The quotations given in our last circular (dated August 19) are to be taken as approximate basis of prices.

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BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Interesting Cases This Morning.

This morning the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Comptetz, sat in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction and had before him the following cases—

Indian Firm's Position.

In re A. M. Essaboy, hearing of petition.

Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton said that, with the consent of the Official Receiver, he would adjourn for an adjournment of the petition, and he thought it was desirable that the Court should be acquainted with the position with regard to the assets and liabilities.

The unsecured liabilities amounted to \$25,000 and the unsecured assets to \$222,000. The estate in Hongkong was practically solvent, but, by reason of the failure of the firm at Bombay and Calcutta and other places, the petition had to be put on the file. If his Lordship would allow the matter to stand over for a month they would be in a position to see what could be done for the creditors, either by a composition or by a distribution of the assets.

His Lordship:—Do you suggest that the local creditors should have any preference?

Mr. Bruton:—That is what we shall have to ascertain.

Mr. Carmael, the Official Receiver, detailed the number of branches that the firm had, and said that it would be a cumbersome business to get in communication with them all. The Official Assignee at Bombay had telephoned to the manager in Hongkong instructing him to hold the assets on his behalf, but he did not think that that could be done without the consent of the Court.

His Lordship:—As far as to-day is concerned, there is no reason why the application should not be adjourned for a fortnight.

The Official Receiver agreed, but pointed out that an adjournment for more than a fortnight could not be granted.

An adjournment was granted.

After Several Adjournments.

In the case of Li Kin-tung, adjourned hearing of petition, the Official Receiver pointed out that there had been three adjournments. The petition was filed on May 26, more than three months ago.

Mr. Faithfull, for the petitioning creditor, asked for a receiving order.

The Official Receiver said there was the question of costs to be considered. There had been adjournments, and on two occasions the petitioning creditor had not been represented.

Mr. Faithfull explained that his absences on former occasions were due to a misunderstanding, and the fact that he had been engaged in another Court.

His Lordship made the order without any special order as to costs.

Petitioning Creditor Absent.

Regarding Yuen On, adjourned hearing of petition, Mr. W. Crowther Smith, for the petitioning creditor, asked for another adjournment, on the ground that it might be necessary to amend the petition, and it was impossible to proceed without the attendance of the petitioning creditor, who was resident in Canton.

The Official Receiver asked that an adjournment of not more than a month from the first date be given.

An order for adjournment was made by His Lordship.

Advantageous Adjournment.

In re Kwan Yick and Kwan Mo, hearing of petitions, Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, for the petitioning creditor, said he had been instructed to ask for an adjournment. The reason for the application was that there was a scheme being put forward; there was a prospect of a substantial composition being paid to the creditors, and it would be to their advantage to have an adjournment while negotiations were proceeding.

The Official Receiver had no objection, and the case was allowed to go over.

Conditional Discharge.

In the case of A. M. Costa on an adjourned hearing of the debtor's application for discharge, the Official Receiver said that the receiving order was made on June 1, 1912, and debtor was adjudged bankrupt in August of the same year. His liabilities were \$1,000 and there were no assets.

THE RIVAL ARMIES.

Relative Strengths of the Forces In the War.

The following figures, showing the peace and war footings of the several Armies engaged in the Great War, are taken from the *Daily Mail Year Book* for 1914. No actual figures are published for the war strength of the Great Powers; the figures given are extreme estimates in most cases:

	Pence.	War.
Austria	398,000	2,500,000
Belgium	55,000	300,000
France and	730,000	4,000,000
Great Britain	239,000	380,000
Germany	814,000	5,500,000
Japan	230,000	2,000,000
Russia	1,260,000	4,500,000
Serbia	56,000	300,000

The British figures include only Regulars and their reserves, and 265,867 Territorials must be added. The British Indian Army comprises 158,000 trained men on peace footing and 195,000 on war footing.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., under date of yesterday, state:—

Rifles, equipment etc.—Several cases having occurred of rifles,

equipment etc. being left at Headquarters contrary to Order No. 4 of 22. 8. 14 it is notified for information that any further occurrences will be treated as Military Offences. Every man is personally responsible for the safety and good order of his arms and equipment and must take them away with him when going off duty. A quantity of private baggage (camp-heds etc.) have also been left. If these are not claimed and removed before noon on Friday 28 they will be sold or destroyed.

Uniform.—All ordinary parades will be in drill order (rifles, belts and sidearms) unless otherwise ordered. Men in possession of khaki-shirts may parade in shirt-leaves. Shorts will be worn.

Telephone.—Calling up the Volunteer Headquarters by rank and file is forbidden, except in cases of urgency. Any applications for stores etc. must be made in person. Applications for leave etc. must be in writing through Commanding Officers. In future stores etc. will only be issued between the hours of 3.0 p.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Detail.—On duty Thursday 27th.—Group 2; on duty Friday 28th.—Group 3, on duty Thursday 27th, Capt. Armstrong, Lt. Lindsell & Lt. Norrington; officers on duty Friday 28th, Capt. Stewart, Lt. Cunningham & Lt. Wright.

assets. The bankruptcy of the debtor was due to the fact that he guaranteed loans to friends and bout nine-tenths of his liabilities were for money so lent. Substantial payments had been paid since he was adjudged bankrupt, and debtor had paid a dividend of 25 per cent, and there was now sufficient money in the hands of the Official Receiver to pay a further dividend of 15 per cent.

He asked his Lordship to grant the debtor's discharge, conditional upon a judgment being entered against him for a sufficient amount to enable the dividend paid to be made up to 50 per cent.

On these conditions the debtor's discharge was granted.

Other Cases.

In the case of Chou Mak-houng, the Official Receiver asked for the case to be adjourned to chambers.

The petition was a debtor's petition and he now wanted leave to withdraw it.—Application granted.

When the affairs of Po On Tai came up for consideration, Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, for the petitioning creditor, said he was also in communication with the debtor. Mr. Goldring represented the majority of the creditors, and it was desired that the matter should be postponed for the purpose of considering a composition.

The Official Receiver had no objection, and the case was allowed to go over.

Conditional Discharge.

In the case of A. M. Costa on an adjourned hearing of the debtor's application for discharge, the Official Receiver said that the receiving order was made on June 1, 1912, and debtor was adjudged bankrupt in August of the same year. His liabilities were \$1,000 and there were no assets.

WAR ITEMS.

Further Interesting Reports.

A German vessel, believed to be one of the Hamburg-Amerika vessels, was captured at the mouth of the Yangtze on August 15 and sent down to Hongkong with a prize crew on board.

H.A.L. Boat Detained.

The Hamburg-Amerika Linie steamer Spezia, 4,148 tons, which was loading at Vladivostok, has been detained, and has had her wireless telegraph apparatus completely removed.

The Captain and crew were ordered to quit the ship. Two other German steamers were also seized at Nikolayevsk.

Japan's Intentions.

It is understood that the action of Japan in taking part in the European imbroglio will not extend to the Pacific Ocean beyond the China Seas, except in so far as may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines in the Pacific, nor beyond Asiatic waters westward of the China Seas, or to any foreign territory except territory under German occupation in Eastern Asia.

Cargo Commandeered.

The cargo of the Blue Funnel steamer Ixion, which consisted largely of foodstuffs and timber goods, destined for Manila, has been commandeered by the Government of Hongkong for the use of the Colony and the vessel has been compelled to discharge her stores here.

No Mobilization in Indo-China.

There has been no mobilization in Indo-China. A declaration by the Acting Governor-General states that the defence of the Colony does not necessitate such a measure.

German Wrath in Tsingtau.

Tsingtau, Aug. 16. The prevalent feeling in Tsingtau is as follows:—

The ultimatum of Japan has caused no uneasiness here, but only a feeling of bitter indignation and general surprise that the British, French and Russian forces did not themselves attack Tsingtau. Japan is doing great honour to German arms by mobilizing three divisions of her army and a squadron of her fleet against Tsingtau.

The superior strength mastered by the four allied Powers cannot change the military decision arrived at here. But the intention of Japan to surprise Tsingtau in this manner is considered to be inconsistent with the world-famous chivalry and military tact of the Japanese nation, inasmuch as there was no reason for so amazing a breach of international law, taking into consideration the commercial and especially the cultural relations which Japan has entertained with Germany, and the careful treatment by Germany of Japanese interests during the course of the present war.

The wrath of Germans is directed not so much against Japan, who has been enticed by Great Britain's political robbery and forced by financial extortion, as against the unilitary action of the British, whose sailor courage thought it necessary to call to their assistance Dai Nippon against a garrison.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Beleaguered Tsingtau.

Choutau, Aug. 19. Preparations are being made at Tsingtau for a long siege. Two weeks ago the authorities there had sufficient rations to last for four months, but during the past ten days train-loads of provisions have been despatched daily from Tsinanfu to Tsingtau.

The attempt of the Germans to compel the coolies to dig trenches and do other work which they were unwilling to do was not entirely successful. They worked during the day but at night many of them slipped across the Kiao-chou Bay to Chinese territory in the junks of their friends.

The knowledge that the Ger-

mans have as much as they can do to protect their own in-

terests at Tsingtau has given rise to a great

deal of lawlessness and robbery in various districts in Shantung. Conditions are especially bad in the neighbourhood of the Hung Shan mines, but in other places there have been pitched battles between the robbers and local soldiers in which the latter were far from being victorious.

Soldiers from Tsinanfu have been sent to various places to suppress the robbers but with no good result.

The matter was adjourned for

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND

TABLE BUTTER

IT IS PURE, DELICIOUS AND POSITIVELY

THE BEST BRAND

INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

REVOLVER POSSESSION.

Minding It for a Ship's Officer.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. O'D. Melbourne, F. Nicol, of the Imperial Hotel, was charged, by D.S. Wills, with having a revolver in his possession and six rounds of ammunition, without the permission of the Captain, Superintendent of Police.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and informed his Worship that he had possession of the weapon because he was minding it for a ship's officer named McCullum, who had left it with him for safe custody.

Mr. McCullum, in the witness-box, said that this was so, and that he was going to take out a licence.

D. S. Wills explained to His Worship that what Mr. McCullum ought to have done when he left the ship was to have left the revolver in the custody of the Captain Superintendent of Police until he had found another ship.

Mr. McCullum made an order forfeiting the revolver, but told McCullum that he would rescind the order upon his obtaining a licence.

FLOOD RELIEF BAZAAR.

Aerated Water at \$2.20 a Bottle!

The Committee of the Flood Relief Bazaar requests us to state that, at the bazaar, which was held at West Point recently, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., in addition to their gift of a free supply of aerated waters, offered to present two gold and two silver medals to those gentlemen who paid the highest prices for a bottle of the Company's aerated water. The gold medals were won by Messrs. Wong Sheu-shan and Lau Yu-fong, who paid \$2.20 and \$2.10 respectively, and the silver medals were awarded to Messrs. Lau Yuk-cheuk and Ho K. Tong who paid respectively \$1.00 and \$1.50.

The medals, which are very handsomely made, have been received by the Committee and handed over to the gentlemen above-named.

The Committee beg to tender their sincerest thanks for the Company's very generous gift of aerated waters and medals.

THE FATTEST MEN IN EUROPE.

A correspondent writes:—Just a few contradictory words to your article of the 24th inst. on "The Fattest Men in Europe." Professor Lyde, whoever he is, certainly does not seem to know very much about the Danish dairy farmers. He may be right in stating that they are fat, but as to their being lazy, is another question. Perhaps the men of the house does not attend to the actual dairy-farming, yet it is he who attends to the selling of the produce. Besides, wherever dairy-farming is carried on, the men generally have some little by-product to attend to.

As to the "munching" of sandwiches, I have never heard of such a thing during my stay of six years in Denmark. On the contrary, this nation is very regular in the way of taking meals.

I should like you to publish this, as it might correct any misunderstanding, yesterday's article might have caused

A GENUINE

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OF SURPLUS SEASON'S STOCK

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GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS.

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FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

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ROYAL MAIL.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Empress of India 16th Sept.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadruplo screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE." Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Takada," 6,800 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI, on 8th Sept.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1914.

Agents.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Steamers. Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....	Kamo Maru	(WEDNES., 9th Capt. T. 16,000 (Sept. at 10 a.m.)
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Keeling, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	(TUES., 8th Capt. T. 12,500 (Sept. at 4 p.m.)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manilla, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru	(WED., 23rd Capt. Sekine T. 18,500 (Sept. at noon.)
BOMBAY via Singapor and Colombo,	Rangoon Maru	(MONDAY, Capt. Nomura T. 12,500 (14th Sept.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	(Capt. Sekine T. 9,600)
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
KOBE & Yokohama		

Not calling at Shanghai.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon,	Rangoon Maru	(MONDAY, Capt. Nomura T. 12,500 (14th Sept.)
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Tango Maru	(Capt. Sekine T. 9,600)
KOBE & Yokohama		

Cargo only.

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REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Comencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA KOBE MOJI NAGASAKI

Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class.....\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.....\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan. For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	30th Aug. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	3rd Sept. at noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhuia," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANCHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

Those steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fare.—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

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Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 27th Aug., 1914.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

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Telephone No. 1224.

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Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1914.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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From Keelung or about For will leave on or abt. 1st

Tilmanock, SHAI 2nd half Aug.

Tilatjap, JAPAN 2nd half Aug.

Tikini, SHAI 2nd half Aug. JAVA 2nd half Aug.

Tijanpas, SHAI 2nd half Aug. JAVA 1st half Sept.

Titaroem, JAVA 1st half Sept. SHAI 1st half Sept.

Tillwong, JAVA 1st half Sept. JAPAN 1st half Sept.

Tibodas, JAPAN 1st half Sept. JAVA 1st half Sept.

Tjimahi, JAVA 1st half Oct. JAVA 2nd half Oct.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. [15]

LOG BOOK.

Shipping Business—Higher

Freights but no Trade.

The European war has broken out, remarks the *Asahi*, just when shipping business was just about to emerge from its summer slackness and British, German, French and Austrian steamers have withdrawn from business, some being taken up by their Governments and others having taken shelter in neutral ports. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese steamship owners have received notice of the levy by the Government of their vessels, and the supply of steamers has fallen short. Ships have shown a sudden activity and coal freights between Moji and Yokohama have advanced by 30 to 40 sen, now ruling at 80 or 90 sen. Timber freights between Kitami (Hokkaido) and Osaka or Kobe have also advanced by Y2 or Y3. Encouraged by this advance, steamship owners are demanding a rate some 30 per cent. higher in charter money. But from fear of danger at sea, and the banks refusing to accept drafts, merchants are holding back shipments of cargo, and little is being carried. Steamers are finding no charterers and the high charter rate is only nominal.

About 400 tons have been booked by the N.Y.K. steamer "Takasagomaru" which is to sail from Yokohama to-morrow for North China, but owing to the higher rate of war risk charged and the paralysis of exchange business, contracts for the shipment of 300 tons have been cancelled.

Insurance charged on goods for America is ruling at Y2, and Messrs. Morimura Bros., who have branch offices in America, are reported to have shipped more porcelain than usual.

Special rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed

Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots From N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept.

Shinyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots Hongkong Tues., 22nd

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE	Pang & C'outta... Fooksang*	Sat., 29th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 29th Aug. at 2 p.m.
TIENTSIN via S'hai	Lienshing*	Sun., 30th Aug. at 12 m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing*	Tues., 1st Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Wingsang*	Tues., 1st Sept. at noon
SANDAKAN	Hinsang*	Wed., 2nd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choyang*	Thur., 3rd Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuenang*	Sat., 5th Sept. at 2 p.m.
S'HAI, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang*	Tues., 8th Sept. at 12 m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nam sang" and "Laisang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang" "Kumsang" "Lover" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

+ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze.

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

+ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad.

Datu, Simporia, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For Steamers Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP...Carnarvonshire 4th Sept.

Trans-Pacific "Shir" & "Glen" Joint Service

VICTORIA, VIVER, STLE, Merionethshire 8th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND... San Francisco, via Shanghai, 11th Sept.

VICTORIA, VIVER, STLE, Cardiganshire 30th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND... San Francisco, via Shanghai, 11th Sept.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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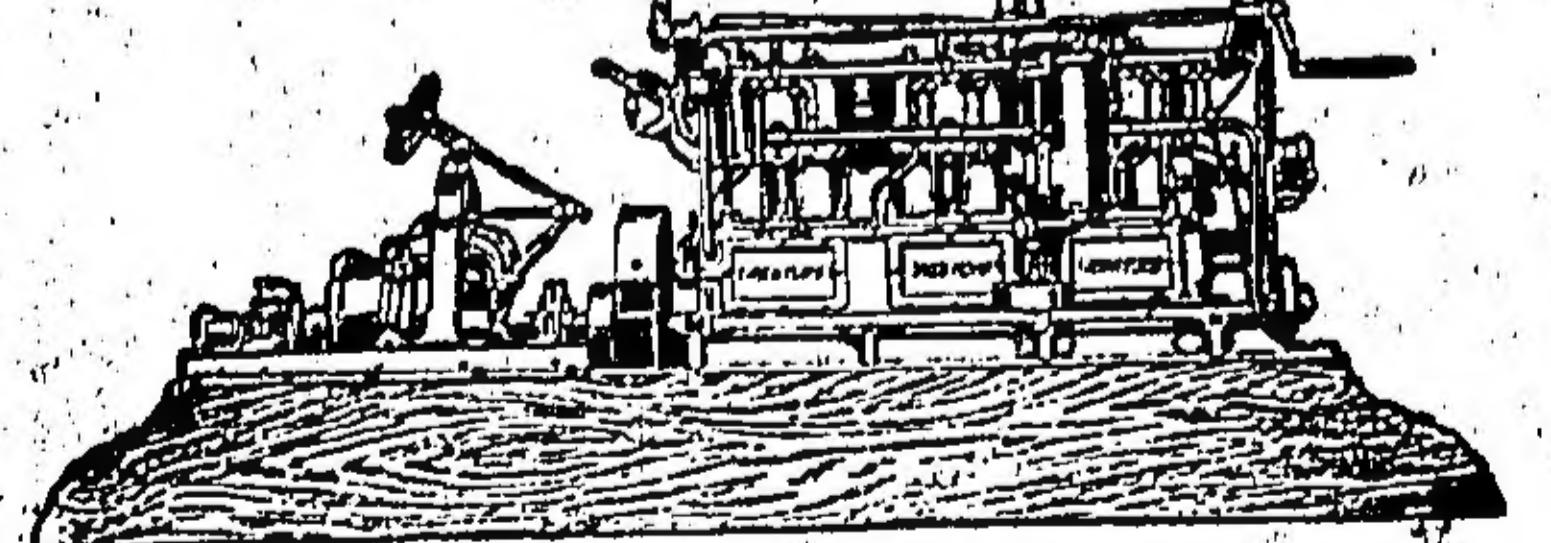
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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Glenlochy, Br. ss. Stallart, 20th Inst.—
Shanghai, 17th Inst. Gen.—Order

Yerimo Maru, Jap. ss. Somekawa, 21st
Inst.—Java, 11th Inst. Sugar—O.
S. K.

Rangoon Maru, Jap. ss. 3,316, Y. Nomura,
22nd Inst.—Singapore, 15th
Inst. Gen.—N. Y. X.

Dainichi Maru, Jap. ss. 1,952, N. Suzuki,
23rd Inst.—Moj, 17th Inst. Coal
—M. B. K.

Shiokiku Maru, Jap. ss. 1,842, J. Den,
23rd Inst.—Moj, 17th Inst. Coal
—O. S. K.

Wada Maru, Jap. ss. 2,031, T. Asai, 23rd
Inst.—Japan, 18th Inst. Coal
—Mitsui.

Cardinio, Br. ss. 3,994, W. Protwol, 16th
Inst.—Singapore, 8th Inst. Oil—
A. P. Co.

Duneric, Br. ss. 1,312, C. D. Logie, 23rd
Inst.—Bangkok, 17th Inst. Rice
—B. L.

Hue, Fr. ss. 739, A. Cornelissen, 24th
Inst.—K. C. Wan, 23rd Inst. Gen.
—A. R. Mart.

Albiana, Br. ss. 2,468, Wm. Dunbar, 25th
Inst.—Ching Wan Tao, 18th Inst.
Coal—D. & Co.

Unkai Maru, Jap. ss. 1,953, Katayama,
24th Inst.—Wakamatsu, 16th Inst.
Coal—M. B. K.

Sungkien, Br. ss. 987, J. Robinson, 24th
Inst.—Haiphong, 20th Inst. Gen.
—B. S.

Erroll, Br. ss. 2,886, James, 25th Inst.—
Singapore, 27th Inst. Gen.—D. &
Co.

Loongang, Br. ss. 1,083, W. G. Lewis,
25th Inst.—Manila, 20th instant
Gen.—J. C. J. L.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

TO
JAPAN

BY THE STEAMERS OF

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD

1ST JUNE—31ST OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG:

NACASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$160.00

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.

Passengers may go and/or return VIA MANILA without additional charge by steamers calling at that Port, so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below.

The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest, fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM

JAPAN PORTS.

From JAPAN.

To JAPAN.

VISAYA Leaves	KOBE Leaves	NADAÉKI Leaves	HOKKOD Arrive	STEAMER	HONGK Leaves	NAGARA Arrive	KOBE Arrive	VISAYA Arrive
12 Aug.	14 Aug.	16 Aug.	21 Aug.	NILE, EGYPTIAN, NIPON MARU, MONTEAGLE	7 Sept.	2 Sept.	10 Sept.	7 Sept.
13 Aug.	15 Aug.	17 Aug.	22 Aug.	MONGOLIA	8 Sept.	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	8 Sept.
14 Aug.	16 Aug.	18 Aug.	23 Aug.	SHUNNO MARU	9 Sept.	4 Sept.	12 Sept.	9 Sept.
15 Aug.	17 Aug.	19 Aug.	24 Aug.	PERNA	10 Sept.	5 Sept.	13 Sept.	10 Sept.
16 Aug.	18 Aug.	20 Aug.	25 Aug.	E. OF ASIA	11 Sept.	6 Sept.	14 Sept.	11 Sept.
17 Aug.	19 Aug.	21 Aug.	26 Aug.	DOUGLAS	12 Sept.	7 Sept.	15 Sept.	12 Sept.
18 Aug.	20 Aug.	22 Aug.	27 Aug.	DO. OF JAPAN	13 Sept.	8 Sept.	16 Sept.	13 Sept.
19 Aug.	21 Aug.	23 Aug.	28 Aug.					

APENTA

Natural Aperient Water

For use by

THE BILIOUS,

THE GOUTY,

THE CONSTIPATED,

and

THE OBESE.

DOSE.—A Wineglassful before
Breakfast.

* Going via Manile.
Steamers crossing via Manile do not call at Manile.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency and Piracy Prevention.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severe.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. R. Halifax.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. A. F. Ouchrifill.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C. M. G.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K. C.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. M. J. Green, Clerk of the Councils.

Financial.

The following minutes were referred to the Finance Committee:

A sum of \$2,667.67 in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, E.—Volunteers, other charges, camp expense.

A sum of \$4,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, extraordinary, New Territories, miscellaneous, miscellaneous works.

Prevention of Disease.

On the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the following Amendment of By-laws made, under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, by the Sanitary Board, was approved:

The By-laws relating to the Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Contagious or Infectious Disease made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1903), and published in the *Gazette* of the 4th December, 1903, and page 477 of the Regulation of Hongkong, 1910, as amended by the Law Revision Ordinance, 1912, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1912), and by the By-law made by the Sanitary Board on the 11th June, 1912, approved by the Legislative Council on the 13th June, 1912; and published in the *Gazette* of the 14th June, 1912, (Notification No. 204), are hereby further amended by the repeal of By-law No. 2 and by the substitution therefore of the following:

"2. The Board may declare any epidemic, endemic, contagious or infectious disease to exist in any district or districts, and may direct that in such district or districts or any portion thereof a special general cleansing and disinfection of the premises shall be carried out under the direction of any officer of the Sanitary Department and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health. Such cleansing and disinfection may include the removal or destruction or both of any lath and plaster or other hollow partition wall, or any partition, screen, paneling, wainscoting, skirting, stair-lining, ceiling or other similar structure or any fittings or any portion of such wall, structure or fitting, if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health such removal and destruction are necessary. Compensation for such removal or destruction shall be given by the Board, unless it is proved on behalf of the Board that the wall, structure or fitting removed or destroyed had been unlawfully erected or maintained. Such compensation shall be calculated so as to cover the cost of making good

the portions of the building damaged by such removal, including the limewashing of any exposed surface and the rebuilding of any necessary wall in materials approved by the Board, but no compensation shall be payable for any loss of rent or deterioration in the value of the property occasioned or alleged to be occasioned by the operation of these By-laws. In any case in which the amount claimed for compensation exceeds \$250 an appeal shall lie from the decision of the Board as to the amount of the compensation to the Governor-in-Council whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive, provided however that no such appeal shall lie unless notice thereof shall have been given to the Clerk of Councils within fourteen days from the date upon which the appellant shall have been notified by the Board of any such decision as aforesaid.

The Board shall decide in each case whether the compensation, if any, is to be paid to the owner or to the occupier, and payment in accordance with the decision of the Board shall bar any further claim to compensation by owner or occupier, provided that nothing in these By-laws shall affect the rights of the owners or occupiers *inter se* as to the ultimate apportionment of any compensation awarded. The provision of this By-law shall apply to the premises in any district in respect of which a special general cleansing and disinfection has been directed by the Board since the 31st day of March, 1912, or shall hereafter be directed."

Disinfection of Infected Premises. The following amendment of By-laws, made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, by the Sanitary Board, was adopted, on the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary:

The By-laws relating to the Disinfection of Infected Premises made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1903), and published in the *Gazette* of the 4th December, 1903, and at pages 469 of the Regulations of Hongkong, 1910, as amended by the By-law made by the Sanitary Board on the 11th June, 1912, approved by the Legislative Council on the 13th June, 1912, and published in the *Gazette* of the 14th June, 1912, (Notification No. 203), and by the Final Revision Ordinance, 1912, (Ordinance No. 43 of 1912), are hereby further amended by the repeal of By-law No. 3 and by the substitution therefore of the following:

"3. All infected premises shall forthwith after the removal thereof of the infected person or animal of the dead body be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, and if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health it is necessary in the interests of the public health, the persons residing in such building or part of a building shall be detained therein or shall be removed to such building or vessel as the Board may direct and there be isolated and kept under supervision until such time as they may, in the opinion of the said Medical Officer of Health or other medical officer in charge of such building or vessel be safely released; and it shall not be lawful for any person to re-occupy any such building or part of a building until it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected as aforesaid. Such cleansing and disinfection shall be calculated so as to cover the cost of making good

the portions of the building damaged by such removal, including the limewashing of any exposed surface and the rebuilding of any necessary wall in materials approved by the Board, but no compensation shall be payable for any loss of rent or deterioration in the value of the property occasioned or alleged to be occasioned by the operation of these By-laws. In any case in which the amount claimed for compensation exceeds \$250 an appeal shall lie from the decision of the Board as to the amount of the compensation to the Governor-in-Council whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive, provided however that no such appeal shall lie unless notice thereof shall have been given to the Clerk of Councils within fourteen days from the date upon which the appellant shall have been notified by the Board of any such decision as aforesaid.

The Board shall decide in each case whether the compensation, if any, is to be paid to the owner or to the occupier, and payment in accordance with the decision of the Board shall bar any further claim to compensation by owner or occupier, provided that nothing in these By-laws shall affect the rights of owners or occupiers *inter se* as to the ultimate apportionment of any compensation awarded. The provision of this By-law shall apply to all premises which become infected after the 31st day of March, 1912, or shall hereafter become infected.

Piracy Precautions. Council resumed the committee stage on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the observance of precautions against Piracy. His Excellency said before they proceeded to committee, he thought it would be useful if he made a few observations re the Chamber of Commerce letter which had been printed. Their conclusions had been arrived at and were also printed. Now a great point had been made by the Chamber of Commerce about the inability to carry out those regulations by coasting steamers. He would like to say publicly—

he did not think it had been said before—that there was very urgent necessity to take every precaution against piracy on board certain ocean-going steamers trading out of this port. They would remember the steamer Chidlar, a large steamer, plated shortly after leaving here. Now the piracy of this steamer was an accident. They knew that the object of the pirates was one of the Douglas steamers, and they did not carry out their object because the pirate leader who was entrusted with the money with which to buy each member of the pirate gang a passage, either embezzled or squandered the money before the time when he had to pay for the tickets, and not having enough to pay for passage, they took a cheaper line—by the Chidlar. That was why the Douglas steamer escaped. They also knew the gang who had its haunts in Bias Bay, near Mirs Bay, was so disappointed by the small booty, that they determined on still higher game and selected one of the B. & S. Blue funnel steamers running between Hongkong and Shanghai, and no doubt cause the same to be removed from the premises or destroyed. Such destruction shall be carried out with such precautions and in such manner as he may deem proper, and compensation for such removal or destruction shall be given by the Board unless it is proved on behalf of the Board that the wall, structure or fitting removed or destroyed had been unlawfully erected or maintained. Such compensation shall be calculated so as to cover the cost of making good the portions of the building damaged by such removal, including the limewashing of any exposed surface and the rebuilding of any necessary wall in materials approved by the Board, but no compensation shall be payable for any loss of rent or deterioration in the value of the property occasioned or alleged to be occasioned by the operation of these By-laws. In any case in which the amount claimed for compensation exceeds \$250 an appeal shall lie from the decision of the Board as to the amount of the compensation to the Governor-in-Council whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive, provided however that no such appeal shall lie unless notice thereof shall have been given to the Clerk of Councils within fourteen days from the date upon which the appellant shall have been notified by the Board of any such decision as aforesaid.

The Board shall decide in each case whether the compensation, if any, is to be paid to the owner or to the occupier, and payment in accordance with the decision of the Board shall bar any further claim to compensation by owner or occupier, provided that nothing in these By-laws shall affect the rights of owners or occupiers *inter se* as to the ultimate apportionment of any compensation awarded. The provision of this By-law shall apply to the premises in any district in respect of which a special general cleansing and disinfection has been directed by the Board since the 31st day of March, 1912, or shall hereafter be directed."

The By-laws relating to the Disinfection of Infected Premises made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1903), and published in the *Gazette* of the 4th December, 1903, and at pages 469 of the Regulations of Hongkong, 1910, as amended by the By-law made by the Sanitary Board on the 11th June, 1912, approved by the Legislative Council on the 13th June, 1912, and published in the *Gazette* of the 14th June, 1912, (Notification No. 203), and by the Final Revision Ordinance, 1912, (Ordinance No. 43 of 1912), are hereby further amended by the repeal of By-law No. 3 and by the substitution therefore of the following:

"3. All infected premises shall forthwith after the removal thereof of the infected person or animal of the dead body be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, and if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health it is necessary in the interests of the public health, the persons residing in such building or part of a building shall be detained therein or shall be removed to such building or vessel as the Board may direct and there be isolated and kept under supervision until such time as they may, in the opinion of the said Medical Officer of Health or other medical officer in charge of such building or vessel be safely released; and it shall not be lawful for any person to re-occupy any such building or part of a building until it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected as aforesaid. Such cleansing and disinfection shall be calculated so as to cover the cost of making good

the portions of the building damaged by such removal, including the limewashing of any exposed surface and the rebuilding of any necessary wall in materials approved by the Board, but no compensation shall be payable for any loss of rent or deterioration in the value of the property occasioned or alleged to be occasioned by the operation of these By-laws. In any case in which the amount claimed for compensation exceeds \$250 an appeal shall lie from the decision of the Board as to the amount of the compensation to the Governor-in-Council whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive, provided however that no such appeal shall lie unless notice thereof shall have been given to the Clerk of Councils within fourteen days from the date upon which the appellant shall have been notified by the Board of any such decision as aforesaid.

The Board shall decide in each case whether the compensation, if any, is to be paid to the owner or to the occupier, and payment in accordance with the decision of the Board shall bar any further claim to compensation by owner or occupier, provided that nothing in these By-laws shall affect the rights of owners or occupiers *inter se* as to the ultimate apportionment of any compensation awarded. The provision of this By-law shall apply to all premises which become infected after the 31st day of March, 1912, or shall hereafter become infected.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT. The Food Committee is prepared to consider:—(1) Enquiries from residents in the Colony who are experiencing any difficulty in obtaining food stuffs at the maximum prices quoted in the lists of food stuffs published in the Government Gazette of 22nd August, 1914, or who may wish for information concerning the retail prices of articles of food not enumerated in the lists.

(2) Any complaints from residents in the Colony who are being charged more than the maximum prices published. All enquiries or complaints should be addressed to the Secretary of The Food Committee, The Treasury, General Post Office Building.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Chairman Food Committee.

Treasury,

Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

What is Contraband and what is Not.

At a moment like the present when local commercial and shipping interests are so gravely concerned in the momentous crisis in Europe the question as to what does or does not constitute contraband of war is

His Excellency then dealt with the exemptions as stated in the report on the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt said the Chamber of Commerce was prepared to accept that so long as,

it was found that the conditions were too onerous or impractical,

that they could have them reconsidered.

The Council went into committee on the Bill, and afterwards, in Council, the Bill was carried.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

Starting Development.

Tokyo, August 9.

It is reported that England requested Japan to take common action with her for the protection of mutual interests, whereupon a Council of Ministers was held and military movements were decided upon.

It is believed that on the 6th inst. the German Government communicated with Japan, urging the latter to observe strict neutrality. Germany stated that military action on the part of Japan in the Far East would result in the despatch of fleets by the United States to protect her interests in China, thereby involving the Far East in the war. The responsibility for such a development would rest with Japan.

Japan consulted Great Britain and the Japanese Government decided to fulfil the obligation of the Alliance, but not to take aggressive action.

In reply to a communication from the United States Government, the Japanese Government stated that Japan would observe strict neutrality so long as the Far East is not involved in the war, but in the latter event would take common action with Great Britain.

Another report states that a proposal by the United States Government, to reinforce the American Asiatic Squadron, to guard against disturbances in the Far East, had its origin in a communication made by Germany to the United States.

Some time ago China requested Japan to observe strict neutrality but on the situation becoming critical she appealed to the United States for assistance to protect her territorial integrity.

It is reported that the proposals made by Germany to Japan were more important and urgent than those by the United States, and it was Germany's attitude that prompted Japan's decision.

NOTICE.

The Food Committee is prepared to consider:—

(1) Enquiries from residents in the Colony who are experiencing any difficulty in obtaining food stuffs at the maximum prices quoted in the lists of food stuffs published in the Government Gazette of 22nd August, 1914, or who may wish for information concerning the retail prices of articles of food not enumerated in the lists.

(2) Any complaints from residents in the Colony who are being charged more than the maximum prices published. All enquiries or complaints should be addressed to the Secretary of The Food Committee, The Treasury, General Post Office Building.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

Chairman Food Committee.

Treasury,

Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

is per se contraband. At the West African Conference in 1884 the Russian representative protested against its inclusion among contraband articles, but the Russian Government included it in their declaration as to contraband on the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. In 1898 the British Foreign Office replied to an enquiry of the Newport Chamber of Commerce on the position of coal that: "Whether in any particular case coal is or is not contraband of war, is a matter prima facie for the determination of the Prize court." The capitol's nationality, and so long as such decision, when given, does not conflict with well-established principles of international law, H. M.'s Government will not be prepared to take exception thereto." The practical applications of the law and usage of contraband in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, however, brought out vividly the need of reform in these "well-established principles." The Japanese regulations gave rise to no serious difficulties. Those issued by Russia, on the other hand, led to much controversy between the British Government and that of Russia, in connection with the latter's pretensions to class coal, rice, provisions, forage, horses and cotton with arms, ammunition, explosives, etc., as absolute contraband. On June 1st, 1904, Lord Lansdowne expressed the surprise with which the British Government learnt that rice and provisions were to be treated as unconditionally contraband—"a step which they regarded as inconsistent with the law and practice of nations." They furthermore felt themselves bound to reserve their rights by also protesting against the doctrine that it is for the belligerent to decide what articles are as a matter of course, and without reference to other considerations, to be dealt with as contraband of war, regardless of the well-established rights of neutrals"; nor would the British Government consider itself bound to recognize as valid the decision of any Prize court which violated these rights. The protests of Great Britain led to the reference of the subject by the Russian Government to a departmental committee, with the result that on October 22nd, 1904, a rectifying notice was issued declaring that articles capable of serving for a warlike object, including rice and food stuffs, should be considered contraband of war, if they are destined for the government or its administration or its navy or its fortresses or its naval ports; or for the purveyors thereof; and in cases where they were addressed to private individuals these articles should not be considered as contraband of war. Trade between neutrals has a prima facie right to go on, in spite of war, without molestation. But if the ultimate destination of goods, though shipped first to a neutral port, is enemy's territory, then, according to the doctrine of "continuous voyage," the goods may be treated as if they had been shipped to the enemy's territory direct. It is to be recalled that during the South African War Great Britain and Germany were engaged in a controversy over the refusal of the latter to recognize the existence of any rule that could interfere with trade between neutrals. An agreement was ultimately arrived at during the exhaustive discussion of the subject at the Conference of London in 1898-99, on the laws and customs of naval war.

Tennis Match.
The tennis match between the Wigwam and Y.M.C.A. Tennis Clubs, which was postponed from last week, will be played on Saturday on the Wigwam courts commencing at 4.30 p.m.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914

TO-DAY'S
LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

BIG BATTLE STILL PROCEEDING.

BELGIANS CAPTURE A ZEPPELIN.

German Prince Killed.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Germans Again Repulsed.

Aug. 26, 5.40 p.m.
The Press Bureau says it is officially announced that the Germans attacked in force the French on the southern frontier. The attack was repulsed and the enemy retired all along the line.

Prince Friedrich Killed.

Aug. 26, 4.45 p.m.
A message from Copenhagen states that an German official telegram announces that Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen was killed by a shell at Namur on August 23.

Must Surrender Unconditionally.

August 26, 5.10 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harcourt announced that the enemy in Togoland had offered to capitulate on terms. The British commander replied that they must surrender unconditionally, adding "we always respect private property." The commander has occupied the crossing of the river Amu. The German answer is expected to-night.

Togoland Surrenders.

August 26, 7.20 p.m.

The Colonial Office announces that Togoland has surrendered unconditionally. The Allies will enter Kamina to-morrow.

Russian Advance.

August 27, 1.15 a.m.

The Russian troops in East Prussia have occupied Nordenburg, Sensburg, and Bischofsburg. The advance still continues. Russian columns are invading Galicia, have occupied Tarnopol and have crossed the Dniester, with only three Austrian army corps opposing them.

Canadian Women's Hospital.

August 27, 1.15 a.m.

The women of Canada, through the Duchess of Connaught, have offered to build, equip and maintain a naval hospital. The Admiralty have graciously accepted the gift. The hospital will be known as the Canadian Women's Hospital.

Address to His Majesty.

Aug. 26, 4.20 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that he will move to-morrow a humble address to His Majesty praying him to convey to the King of the Belgians the House's sympathy and admiration of the Belgians' heroic resistance and the assurance of Britain's determination to support Belgium in every way to vindicate her independence and in the public law in Europe. (Cheers).

The following telegrams have been received in the Colony to-day:

French Strategical Move.

The French Commander-in-Chief has ordered the progressive evacuation of Alsace, so as to reinforce his lines on the Northern frontier.

Big Battle.

A big battle is raging just now between Mauberge and Donon.

The King of Belgium.

The King of the Belgians has moved down to Malines, where he has established his headquarters.

Airship Captured.

A Zeppelin airship bombarded Antwerp and killed fifteen people, but was captured by the Belgians.

The Russian Advance.

The Russians are pushing forward quickly on the whole line and are marching on Posen, which is the capital of Prussian Poland

Kiauchau Blockaded.

The Japanese are blockading Kiauchau.

CORRESPONDENCE.
(The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir.—I wish to warn the public against placing too much reliance in the time tables published by the K. C. Railway. Last night I crossed by the 7.45 p.m. Ferry but found that the 8 p.m. train which it is shown to catch had gone. The printed time tables at Kowloon Station, at the Ferry Pier and at many other places, show night trains leaving Canopy at 8.15 p.m. and Kowloon at 12.45 but it is uncertain whether or no these trains are running now.

At the Ferry Pier there is a notice to say their times have been altered, though it does not appear to have occurred to anyone to correct the time table on the adjoining board, and at Kowloon Station another notice indicates that they have ceased running, though there again no one appears to have had sense enough to correct the time table. It seems to be expected that intending passengers should read through all the various notices daily to see if they contain any alteration to the time tables.

Yours faithfully,
J. GIBBS,
Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1914.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at American Consulate Hongkong from the Manila Observatory at 11.55 a.m. to-day:

Cyclone or Typhoon—Near or over Southern Formosa, moving E.N.E.

Ferry Shelter.
The work of constructing the new ferry shelter at Kowloon has commenced.

Food Prices.
It is announced that the Food Committee is prepared to consider enquiries from residents regarding difficulties experienced in obtaining foodstuffs at the maximum prices fixed, or concerning over-charging. The Committee will also supply information regarding retail prices not enumerated in the list issued.

Mr. J. P. Coats' Estate.
An additional inventory has been filed in respect of the estate of the late Mr. Peter Coats, a director of the firm of J. and P. Coats, Ltd., by which the total value of the personal estate has been raised to £2,562,088.

Sentenced to Flogging.
At London Sessions on July 8 Walter Daniel Donovan, carman, 42, who pleaded "Guilty" to maliciously wounding Edith Day, was found guilty of living in part on her immoral earnings. He was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour for the two offences as he had been convicted previously for living on immoral earnings, and he was further ordered to receive 20 lashes with the cat.

Newspaper Censorship in Korea.
The Central Police authorities in Seoul, Korea, says a Seoul dispatch to the *Asahi*, summoned the representatives of newspapers and news agencies in Seoul and prohibited them from publishing certain matters relating to the situation until further notice and advised them to be careful how they publish important matters even outside the ban of prohibition, for the sake of their country.

Commercial

The Copper Position.
The position of copper continues interesting, and there has been more activity in copper securities. The price of paper copper spurted again early in the week to £62.17s. 8d., says the "Manchester Guardian" of July 11, for forward delivery in spite of the expectation of poor American statistics. The increase in the American stocks of 9,719 tons proved to be much more than generally anticipated, and with speculative support temporarily withdrawn, the price fell back about 15s. per ton. There is now, however, no pressure to sell, and American producers who lately made good sales are confident that the consequent fall in the demand for refined copper is only temporary. While considerable quantities of American copper are lately absorbed by the European trade, the bulls have been disappointed by the backward attitude of American consumers, who in most cases are apparently waiting for the railroad freight decision. The American deliveries for last month at 20,637 tons were very poor, so that with the big increase in the refinery stocks the market is now in a hesitating mood. The world's visible supply has during June been swelled by over 10,000 tons to 80,462 tons, which compares with 70,341 tons at the close of last year. Given a growth of activity henceforth in the American trade and a resumption of normal deliveries market conditions may easily improve again, for the unsold stocks are still very moderate. Electrolytic is on the turn and easier to buy after selling up to £64 this week. Meanwhile the American shipments are likely to continue large.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship
"GLENLOCHY,"
From PORTLAND and
SEATTLE.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 22nd instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 27th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 30th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1914.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

S.S. "CORDILLERE."

Consignees of Cargo from London ex a.s. "Basque."

Consignees of Cargo from Havre ex a.s. "Medoc."

Consignees of Cargo from Bordeaux ex a.s. "Cambrai."

In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 29th August at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me or before the 1st September 1914 or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 29th August 1914 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

NOTICE.

S.S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA."

The above-mentioned steamer having arrived from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan Ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns where delivery can be obtained.

Cargo on hand after 4 o'clock on the 29th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and the Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination.

All claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

s.s. "TINC SANG" (Wrecked)

SHIPPIERS and Underwriters

interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's Agents.

NOTICES



EVINRUDE DETACHABLE MOTOR.

1/2 H.P. 2-3 H.P. 3 1/2

5H.P. with battery—or

magneto—ignition.

For particulars apply to

CARRELS, BOERNER & CO.

Hongkong, King's Buildings,

3rd Floor.

Sole Agents for South China.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements toward Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma Tokio.

[Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street).]

Telephone 1382.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED

for the Half Year ending 30th June 1914, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share of \$125, is payable on and after MONDAY the 24th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on Monday, 31st August, 1914, for the supply of FRESH MEAT to the Military, for about three and a quarter months, commencing from the 21st September, and terminating on the 30th December, 1914.

Forms and other particulars can be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

The Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out in the proper Form and delivered at the Headquarters Office by noon on the date stated, in an envelope closed and marked "Tender for Meat."

As a guarantee of good faith the sum of \$100 in Notes should be enclosed with the Tender; such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept the Contract allotted to him, or to attend at the Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all or any Tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1914.

NOTICE.

Mr. YAP PING FUN, who was lately attached to the undersigned as Chinese Broker, has from this date no further connection with our firm.

WRIGHT & HORNBY,
Share & General Brokers.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE Local August Settlement is postponed until September next.

Interest on extended contracts will run at the rate of 10% per annum.

By Order of the Committee.

E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A letter has been received from

the Shanghai Horse Bazaar stating the terms at which they are prepared to supply Members with Subscription Griffins.

A Meeting will be held at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th Inst. to discuss this.

G. H. POTTS,
FRED TAYLOR,
Acting Clerk of the Course.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York.

London Office—13, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta	Manila
Colombo	Montreal
Coblenz	Perth
Coles	Penang
Empire	Singapore
Esso	Toronto
Hawkins	Tokyo
Capital and Surplus	Gold \$1,000,000 equal to £400,000

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

O. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holycross, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

ACTING MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

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Bombay	Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta	Manila
Colombo	Montreal
Coblenz	Perth
Coles	Penang
Empire	Singapore
Esso	Toronto
Hawkins	Tokyo
Capital and Surplus	Gold \$1,000,000 equal to £400,000

Private 30 d/s eight

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

Subsidiary Banks

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

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EXCHANGE:

SELLING T/T Marks Nom.

Demand Germany "

T.T. France Nom.

On Haiphong "

On Saigon "

On Bangkok 87

Buying 4 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/4

4 m/s. D/P 1/10 3/8

6 m/s. L/C 1/10 5/8

30 d/s San Fr. & N.Y. 45/4

T/T Bombay "

Demand Bombay 133/4

4 m/s. Marks "

4 m/s. France "

6 m/s. do "

Gold Leaf per tael \$58.40

Sovereign 11.20 Nom.

Bar Silver ready 25

forward Bank of England rate

Opium Quotations July 17

Malwa, New \$8.300 per p.

Malwa, Old 8.300

DIARY OF THE WAR.

(Continued from Extra).

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$5,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Western German artillery attack on Namur began.

August 23.—Russians capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French Loans of \$10,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arya, west of Lyck. Servians clear the country at Lozajitz, Lesznitz and Shabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. After heavy fighting in Belgium, British and French troops fall back on covering positions; Germans suffer heavily. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces, and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvoorde.

August 26.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians sally out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Geitz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting, Toronto City alone contributing \$207,000.

Japan's Minerals.

A. British Consular report on the Hakodate district of Japan says:—The chief minerals found in the Hokkaido are coal (2,123,805 tons in 1913), and sulphur (37,000 tons in 1913). There are small quantities of gold, silver and copper, and manganese is being mined experimentally. There has recently been a good deal of prospecting for petroleum, but the amount of crude oil produced in 1913 was only 168,720 gallons, 32,800 gallons less than in 1912. In Saghalien only coal is at present worked, and that experimentally, at the Kawakami mine, Iwate Prefecture produced minerals to the value of some \$430,500 in 1913, of which the most important are iron (\$294,000), and copper (\$73,825). Akita Prefecture has large copper mines, and there have been recent discoveries of copper in Aomori, but statistics from these prefectures are not available.

SILIMPON COAL.
BUNKERS.

can be supplied at cheap rate at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNN.

GREAT FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

Godown of Mackenzie & Co.
Burnt out.

One of the three biggest fires that have occurred on the Pootung side of the river broke out just before dinner-time last night, says the N.C. Daily News of the 22nd inst. The alarm was sounded in the Settlement about a quarter to eight, and although the fire brigade were at the P. & O. Jetty, with all the necessary apparatus, in very quick time, the greater portion of Pootung was then lit up by the flames from the burning building. It was at first thought that the International Cotton Mill had caught fire, for the flames leapt to a considerable height in almost a very few minutes, but it was soon seen that the lights of the cotton mill were steadily burning, and as the flames leapt higher, the building was clearly outlined.

Word was then passed round that one of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., godowns was burning, and this proved to be correct. Within ten minutes the fire launch was conveying a large number of firemen across the river, Chief Officer Pitt being in charge. Some 3,000 ft. of hose were taken across, and the wisdom of taking such an ample supply was demonstrated almost immediately upon the launch tying up at the jetty. The building on fire was the "E" godown, which is a considerable distance away from the river. The inside of the building was burning like a furnace before the first jet of water was laid on, and it was almost impossible for the firemen to get at all close to it. However, six jets were connected up and these were augmented by two from the river police fire float, which arrived on the scene at the same time as the fire brigade launch. Later on, the B. & S. launch also arrived, and the combined efforts of the men and appliances from these three sources made it possible for a plentiful supply of water to be obtained.

The Building Doomed. From the very beginning it was seen that it was utterly impossible to save the building, and the efforts of the brigade were at once directed to the godowns which were in the neighbourhood of the one on fire. There were eight or nine godowns in the immediate vicinity, and all contained valuable cargo of various kinds. Owing to the intense heat and the showers of sparks which continually shot into the air, one or two of the nearest godowns were set on fire, but the flames were subdued before any damage was done. The new "B" godown was for a long time in considerable danger. Separated from the "E" godown by only a narrow alleyway the sparks were blown in that direction, and with the collapse of the gable wall, which fell on the corrugated iron roof of the "B" godown, a large hole was made, through which sparks and pieces of burning material were continually being blown. It was only by most careful watching that the hundreds of bags of sugar stored there were saved.

The fire gradually burnt itself out, thus removing to considerable extent the danger to the surrounding premises. By shortly after nine o'clock the fire was under, but the efforts of the brigades were by no means lessened; in fact they were not relaxed until well into the night.

Estimate of Damage.

It was difficult to obtain any information as to the extent of the damage done. The burnt out godown was the oldest of the firm's property at Pootung, and the cargo consisted of refuse cotton, hides and rape seeds. We understand that the hides were being stored for Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. Fortunately, the amount of cargo was comparatively small, this being no doubt due to the fact that this is the end of the old and the beginning of the new season for godown storage of cotton. It was stated that the whole of the cargo stored in the godowns did not exceed 16,000 bales, but in addition there were cargoes of sugar and other commodities.

POST OFFICE.

All the Homeward Siberian Mails despatched from Hongkong up to and including that of the 18th July, have reached London.

The Public will be advised when notice of arrival of the five remaining mails sent to London via Siberia, viz., E. of India, York, Korro, Kanchow, and Paul Leont, is received.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Parcel Post Service via Siberia to countries in Europe, other than Russia, is suspended.

In future the Macao Mail will close on Saturday, at 4 p.m. instead on Sunday, at 8 a.m.

As it was not possible to send the Marine Sorters to Singapore to join the P. & O. s.s. Arcadia, the delivery of the mail will be delayed for 2 hours.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 28th Aug., 9 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Aden, West Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)—Per AMAZONE, 28th Aug., 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONG-SANG, 29th Aug., noon.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per FOO-KANG, 29th Inst., 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YING-CHOW, 29th Aug., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per LIEN-SHING, 29th Inst., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 30th Aug.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 30th Aug., 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 1st Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 1st Sept., 9 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 1st Sept., 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per LIANG-CHOW, 1st Sept., 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept.

Sandakan—Per HIN-SANG, 2nd Sept., 10 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 2nd Sept., 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 3rd Sept.

Wel-hai-wei Chefoo & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 3rd Sept., 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 4th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 4th Sept., 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.

Austr. Mail: Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAI-YUAN, 16th Sept., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Amazon, Fr. s.s. 2,038, J. Chester, 27th Inst.—Shanghai, Gen.-M. H.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Jones, 27th Inst.—Shanghai, 22nd Inst., Gen.-D. & S.

Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,008, Steele, 27th Inst.—Woosung, 22nd Inst., Coal—Or.

Skorries, Br. s.s. 2,706, J. W. Angus, 28th Inst.—Wusung, Gen.-D. & Co.

Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,436, Cantell, 28th Inst.—Wusung, 22nd Inst., Coal—D. & Co.

Nile, Br. s.s. 3,135, A. Lockhart, 27th Inst.—San Francisco, 25th ult., Gen.-P. M. & Co.

Nelous, Br. s.s. 6,684, D. McLoan, 27th Inst.—Shanghai, 24th Inst., Gen.-F. & S.

DEPARTED.

August 26.

Mishima Maru for Kobe via Yokohama

Erviken for Bangkok

Katori Maru for London via Singapore

Sabine Rickmers for Canton

Cobrino Maru for Bombay via Singapore

Haimun for Swatow

Kwangtung for Canton

Myrmidon for Yokohama via Kobe

Tjikini for Batavia via Billiton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 26.

Hue for Haiphong via E. C. Wan

Cardium for Tarkau

August 27.

Sungklang for Haiphong via Holow

Laisang for Calcutta via Singapore

Dawangsue for Saigon

Yingchow for Canton

Anhui for Shanghai

Bearny for Yokohama via Nagasaki

Drifur for Bangkok via Swatow

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Yingchow from Shanghai—Mr. & Mrs. Ordaline, Vandenberg.

Per s.s. Nile from San Francisco etc.—Mrs. J. K. Porter, N. J. Skeet, Rev. & Mrs. J. B. Thomas, A. D. & S. Donnison, W. Dry, G. T. Fenn, G. Grayson, I. G. Leathem, N. S. Marshall, R. E. Miller, J. J. Robinson, Miss Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Thomas, E. B. Thomas, O. J. Weed.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 17 July.

Arrivals from China—Brigavia, Poly-

nesia.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Moipan, Prinses Alice, Scandanavia, Vorwaerts.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China—Agapanor, F.

Ludwig, Arabic, Nordney.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Basilio, Gap Rock, Gap Rock.

Macao

Wuchow

Yachok

Hokow

Taikoo

Taichu

Taiwan

Kashun

P'ores

Canton

H'kong

Gap Rock

Macao

Wuchow

Yachok

Taikoo

Taikoo